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THE EVENING BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION IN REFERENCE TO FOREIGNERS.—The Legislature of Connecticut, which adjourned on the 30th ult., passed an act that forbids her State courts to take cognizance of cases or applications for naturalization, thus leaving that subject where it properly belongs—to the U. S. courts. A proposition to amend the constitution of the State also passed both houses, and will be submitted to the people of the State for confirmation. It provides that no person shall be entitled to vote unless he can read distinctly and with facility any clause or section of the constitution or laws of the State or of the United States.

Regarded in the abstract, this proposition to restrict the privileges of voting to those only who can read is right, provided every one, rich and poor, has the means of learning to read. In Connecticut this is probably the case, but it is not so in many of the Western and Southern States. In New England the free-school system has been so extended and perfected that every person's children, however poor he may be, can receive the benefit of instruction in reading and writing. The neglect to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded of acquiring the rudiments of an English education may therefore in that section of country be justly regarded to some extent as a crime that may be punished by forfeiture of the right to vote. In the South and West, where free schools are few and far between, such a rule would perhaps be unjust. The prevalence of the practice of stump-speaking in this section of country supplies to those who cannot read the means of acquiring a tolerable knowledge of politics, a superficial knowledge, it is true, but still of a character that enables the large majority to vote understandingly. But when we consider this subject as affecting the foreign vote, its operation cannot but be beneficial. If a foreigner will not take the trouble to learn to read and speak our language, he cannot, of necessity, be competent to vote on political questions understandingly.

We like the principle of this Connecticut proposition, and hope, that, after the extension of the free-school system to every part of every county in every State, the limitation on the elective franchise may in time be made universal.

The river was about at a stand last evening with 7 feet 3 inches water in the canal and 5 feet 4 inches water on the falls. The thermometer about noon yesterday stood at 95. Last evening there was a storm in the vicinity, but the only benefit we derived from it was a refreshing breeze.

We are indebted to a friend for the following dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, July 18, P. M.

Mississippi river falling with nine feet in the channel to Cairo. Arrived—Aleck Scott, from New Orleans. Thermometer 94.

The woman and her child who were accidentally shot at the review of the National Guard, 7th regiment of New York, at Kingston, it is now thought may both recover. Their name was Cassel. The regiment raised by subscription the sum of \$1,500 for the unfortunate sufferers, which amount was deposited to their credit in the bank at Kingston. At a meeting of the officers of the regiment it was also resolved to adopt the mother and child and provide for them as long as they lived.

His name is in our reach, and unless he shall speedily learn to be decent, we shall deliver to the public a free lecture upon the anatomy of skunks, with practical demonstrations.

Henderson Reporter.

If the editor of the Reporter is going to deliver "a lecture upon the anatomy of skunks with practical demonstrations" of the habits of the animal, we hope his audience will understand the necessity of keeping on the windward side of him during his performance.

Capt. Thos. Joyes has been nominated by the Anti-Americans of the Seventh and Eighth Wards for the Legislature, but we understand that he declines the nomination.

Col. Davidson, it is stated, will be the nominee of the same party for the Legislature from the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

MANY-HEADED CABBAGE.—Mr. Monsarrat laid on our table yesterday a curious production of nature, in the shape of a cabbage—it has thirteen heads upon one stock. The heads are hard, solid, and well-formed.

We have received the July number of Samuel T. Taylor's Dress Makers' and Milliners' Guide and Report of the Paris, London, and New York Fashions, with illustrations.

An Irishman was knocked down on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, last night. He hollowed piteously but managed to run home.

By Adams & Co.'s Express we have received New York and Cleveland papers.

Hear the sweetest of a thousand song-birds:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE POET'S SONG.

Song-Spirit, I love thee!
With thee will I rove
Through sunlight and shadow,
Through glade and through grove,
Through forest and desert,
Over mountain and plain,
Through lene gloomy caverns
Beneath the blue main.
Through wild thy wanderings
And wayward thy will,
Song-Spirit, I love thee,
I follow thee still!

Where roses are blooming
And illy-cups bend,
With sweet weight of nectar
When night-dews descend;

Where the rich breath of summer
Floats lightly along
With voices of gladness
And echoes of song,
Where love's fairy tintings
On all things I see,
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,
I wander with thee!

Dark through the deep forest
Our pathway may lie,
Where falloch no sunbeam
From summer's soft sky,
Or far o'er the desert,
Where dangers and fear
Of train from the cyclone
The wet sealing tear!
Where'er in the darkness
Thy footstools may lie,
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,
I wander with thee!

When hoary-topped mountains
In grandeur arise,
Whose arrovy summits
Aspire to the skies,
Where the lightning is darting
His fierce, fiery tongue,
And the dread thunder rolling
His huge car along,
Where hoars winds are wailing
Their dirge o'er the sea,
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,
I wander with thee!

Down deep in the caverns
That lie 'neath the sea,
Where wild waves are singing
Their sad minstrelsy,
Where mermaids are weeping
Bright pearls in their cells,
And Purity are dreaming
In amber-lued shells,
Still on through the depths
Of the dark rolling sea,
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,
I'll wander with thee!

Up, up, through the blue vault
Of heaven, afar,
We follow the wanderings
Of each shining star;
We reach Eden's portals
On swift eager wing,
And list to the chorus
The angel-choirs sing!
Song-Spirit, in Eden
Thy dwelling shall be!
Song-Spirit, in Eden
I'll wander with thee!

FAIRMOUNT, TENN., June 1, 1855.

MINNIE.

THE R. L. COBB.—This is a new sternwheel steamboat, just completed here for the Cumberland river trade. She is 162 feet long, has 31 feet beam, and 5 feet hold. Her machinery consists of two 4½ feet stroke engines, with a cylinder 14½ inches in diameter, and two boilers, 26 feet long and 33 inches in diameter. Her draught is 16 inches light and she has capacity for carrying 400 tons. She has a neat cabin, finely furnished, and has all the safeguards required by the steamboat law. The boat reflects credit on all who have aided in her construction. Her hull was built by the Howards, her cabin by Stratton & Downs, engines by Hewitt & Symmes, boilers by Smith, painting was done by J. H. Thompson & Co; carpets, curtains, &c., from the house of Bent & Duvall; mattresses from Devinney; cabin furniture by John Simm; bells and bell-work by John Kaye.

The Cobb will be commanded by Capt. Northern, who is favorably known in the trade. She leaves for Nashville to-day.

EMPEROR SUNK.—A telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery, received in Mobile, announces the total loss of the steamboat Emperor, which was sunk near Tyas Bar, between Selma and Montgomery. This is the same steamer which laid aground in the Alabama for so many months and was only floated off by the recent rise in the river.

The matress manufacturer of Mr. John A. Dickinson was burglarously entered night before last. Luckily Mr. D. has some other place than his store to deposit his money, which the burglars were no doubt after. Nothing was taken.

DEATH BY SUN STROKE.—Leonard Weaver, a laborer on the farm of Mr. Longis, in this county, was on Tuesday evening last suddenly stricken down, and died in a very short time, doubtless from the effects of the heat of the sun. The coroner held an inquest on the body.

By the Buffalo Republic of Saturday, we learn that about the 1st instant flour dealers from New York, Chicago, and other points, met at Clarendon in Buffalo to enter into a combination to keep up the price of flour. The Republic says:

These parties, it is understood, control about three-fourths of all the flour and grain now in store awaiting shipment, and in transitu, from the western granaries to the eastern markets. The object of their meeting was to combine in order to keep up the present prices until the latest possible moment. When it is recollected that much the largest proportion of the stock now in hand and expected to be made available before the receipt of the new harvest, is entirely controlled by a limited number of dealers, the task which they have undertaken is not one attended with any very great difficulty.

The combination went into operation early last week, and had the effect to immediately check the downward tendency of prices, which had become alarming, and to cause them again to go upward. Purchases, to a considerable extent, were also made by those in the secret, and several unsuspecting outsiders in this vicinity were victimized. Large quantities of flour were ordered into store, and corn, in the face of a decline of 4s 6d sterling in the English markets, maintained its buoyancy at an advance.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The New York papers of Monday evening contain a short abstract of the foreign news per Arago. She had 126 passengers, and among them were General Dix and family, Mr. S. G. Goodrich, late American Consul at Paris, and Mr. A. W. Scharit, American Consul at Falmouth, and bearer of despatches.

The steamer Ericsson arrived at Havre at 9 P. M., on the 30th of June, in 14 days and 9 hours.

The steamer Africa from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the 1st of July.

Opening of the French Legislative Assembly—Speech of the Emperor.—The French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 2d of July, when the Emperor Louis Napoleon delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés:

The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily, the conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the questions before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favor the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made?

Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the conferences.

We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she should only maintain with an aggressive object.

We demanded, in the interests of Austria and of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North.

Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *causus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

Some months since, it offered me 1,700,000,000 francs more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honor and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is therefore with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My government will propose to you to vote the annual recruitment bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of recruitment bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

Let us not be disengaged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can re-temper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.

The London Times's correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that, on the 21st ult., the Amphon, 36 guns, screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Sweaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The captain of the Amphon, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision that he succeeded in blowing up a large powder

magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Nystad.

The Journal de Constantinople reports that the town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th of June.

A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communication will be established between St. Petersburg and Sebastopol.

His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, and suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on a visit to Queen Victoria.

A TRAGEDY.—Late Baltimore papers speak of a brutal affray which occurred a few days ago at Fort McHenry, resulting in the death of one of the soldiers. The American of Saturday gives additional information on the subject.

The circumstances in connection with the death of Louis Loup, at Fort McHenry, on the 11th inst., are said to be of a more atrocious character than was at first reported.

Unhappily, the conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the questions before you.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1855.

Since writing a brief article the other day on the subject of the vote of Portland precinct, our attention has been called to the following Act of Assembly, passed and approved 25th February, 1854:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the voters of that portion of the Portland district now annexed to the city of Louisville shall vote with said city in general and municipal elections, their voting place to be the one now established by law: *Provided also*, That the voters residing in the residue of the district, outside of the limits of said city, be allowed to vote at the house of David Blankenbaker, situated in said district in Jefferson county: *Provided further*, That the vote as recited in the first part of this act be enumerated with said city, and the votes in last part of this act to be counted with the vote of Jefferson county.

We understand this to be an effort to take the Portland vote for Representatives from the county of Jefferson and attach it to the vote for Representative of the city of Louisville. It is our opinion that the Legislature had no power or authority to make this change at any other time than at a session when an apportionment bill may pass; and an apportionment bill can pass only at the session fixed by the constitution, to-wit: 1850, 1857, and every eight years thereafter.

It is true the city of Louisville and Jefferson county are both in the seventh district as laid off by the constitution, and the Legislature at their session of 1850-'51 apportioned the one hundred members of the lower house among the ten districts, giving to Louisville four members, and the county of Jefferson two. Portland at that time was not in the city limits, or any part of the city; and it voted with Jefferson county for Representatives, according to the provisions of that act. For all the purposes of representation, Louisville and Jefferson county were as separate and distinct territories as Fulton and Pike or any other two counties in the State. For argument, suppose the Legislature had at the session of 1853-'54 taken a part from the county of Oldham, and annexed it to the county of Jefferson—how would the voters of the annexed territory have voted in 1855? With Oldham county of course. Further suppose the Legislature at the session of 1853-'54 had formed a new county out of parts of Jefferson, Oldham, and Shelby, and the voters in the new county came up to the ratio of 1850-'51—would this new county have been entitled to a separate Representative before 1857? Certainly not; because it would have been a new apportionment at a time not contemplated by the constitution, but in derogation of its plain and obvious import; and, in the last-mentioned instance, the voters in the supposed new county would continue to vote with the several counties in which they had resided before the new county was formed until the next apportionment according to the constitution.

To allow Portland to vote with Louisville at the election in 1855 would be to withdraw so many of the votes from the county and add them to the city. If the Legislature has the power to make a small change of this kind, it has the power to make a great one. If it can withdraw one tenth of the voting population from the county and add it to the city, can it not as well take nine-tenths? The effect would be to give to thirty-five hundred or four thousand votes one representative, and to five hundred votes two representatives.

We are still of opinion, the Act of the last session to the contrary notwithstanding, that, at the ensuing August election, the whole Portland vote must be cast for the county candidates for the House of Representatives, and be counted with the county vote.

BRITISH ESPIONAGE.—In the course of the trial of the British Consul for a violation of our national neutrality laws by the recruiting of men at Cincinnati for the British service, Mr. Rowecroft attempted to maintain his exemption from arrest on the ground that, by the law of nations, ministers or ambassadors are free from arrest. This is no doubt good law for the case, if Mr. R. can show that he is a minister and not merely a consul. An ambassador represents his sovereign, but a consul is only the commercial agent of the State from which he comes accredited. As the sovereign of another country is not amenable to our laws, so neither is his representative; but a consul, who is not invested with any such sanctity, is responsible for any violation of the criminal laws of the country in which he resides. Mr. Rowecroft, we learn from the Cincinnati Commercial, claimed that his duties were those of an ambassador rather than a consul, and that, as an ambassador, he was exempt from arrest under any circumstances, and, in illustration of this position, he stated that it was a part of his duties to watch the "Cuban pirates" being organized here, and report to his government whatever he could learn.

If the British consul really made any such pretension as this, the impudence of the defence is worse, more flagrant, than the outrage for which he was on trial. What business has the British government to send its spies or agents into the interior of our country to ferret out filibustering expeditions? We have a government of our own to attend to these things, and we can probably do without aid from England in the execution of our laws. And what of it, even if there were filibusters enrolling for Cuban conquest in Cincinnati? How was that to affect England? What did she propose to do in the premises? Is the mission of Mr. Rowecroft a part of the programme of proceedings of the Allies to carry out their "unity of thought and action in every quarter of the world and on every subject that interests mankind?" John Bull is a thirsty, trafficking old fellow and is ever anxious to do a little profitable business; hence it is, that, while he has his agents here watching to prevent our people from plunder-

ing, he thinks he might be doing something in the way of rascality himself, and accordingly he goes to work recruiting Americans in his armies contrary to our law.

Charles McDonald, Donald Gilbraith, and Angus Gillespie were arrested at Buffalo, on the 16th inst., and brought before the Commissioner, charged with the offense of hiring and retaining certain persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist the same in the service of the Queen of Great Britain.

FIRE.—The large and extensive distillery and flouring mill, situated a short distance below Mt. Vernon, known as the Mammoth Distillery, and owned by Messrs. Craule & Mickey, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Loss estimated at between ten and twelve thousand dollars.

THE SEMINOLES IN ARKANSAS.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer speaks as follows of the dissatisfaction which prevails among the Seminoles on the Arkansas frontier:

These Indians were sent west and settled on the lands of the Creek Indians. A treaty was formed in 1845, to which the United States and the Creek were parties with the Seminoles, under which they lived peacefully for several years, but Wildcat, the well-known Seminole, became dissatisfied at being ruled by the Creek, gathered a party of Seminoles and negroes, and crossed into Mexico, where he has lived as an outlaw ever since. The same feeling has grown with the remnant of the tribes in the Indian territory, who have lately withdrawn from the Creek Council, and have held one among themselves for the purpose of throwing off the Creek yoke and demanding a partition of the lands, that they may set up for themselves independently. They are on Creek lands, and by treaty are subject to Creek laws, but they are dissatisfied and restless and bent upon a change. There are the materials there for a harassing Indian disturbance, unless Government interferes wisely and in time.

MR. MINISTER MASON AND A PERSECUTED YOUNG AMERICAN LADY.—From one of the recent letters of Rev. Dr. Thompson we make the following extract:

While seated one morning in the office of the American ambassador, Mr. Mason came in, and after the usual salutations said: "Did you ever get into a profuse perspiration and have a wet blanket thrown over you?" "No," "I did yesterday. A lady came to me with the following narrative: 'I am from the United States, and have in care a young lady who has been visiting her friends in this country. She is a Protestant, and her father and mother, when dying, charged her never to forsake her faith or marry a Catholic. She has, moreover, a Protestant friend in the United States, to whom she is attached, and to whom, on her return to New York, she expects to be married.'

While in the south of France she met with a French gentleman who was smitten with her; he procured an introduction to her, and has been courting her with unremitting attentions ever since. She has used every measure to shake him off; she has frowned upon him; she has told him she can never him, that it is utterly impossible; that his attentions are unpleasant, wearisome, disgusting, even painful to her, and she has peremptorily ordered him never to see her. He replies, "that is impossible till I die. I cannot live without seeing you." We came to this city in hopes to escape him, but he watched our movements and came with us. We sought to hide from him here; but he has found us out. We have told him that we shall leave the country, and that he had better return home. "No, no!" says he, "I will go with you when you go, I will stop when you stop, I will stay where you put up, I will live where you live, I will die where you die." Now, can nothing be done to save us from this annoyance.

Mr. Mason said he immediately sent for the prefect of police and gave him the facts in presence of the old lady. "Your troubles are at an end," said the police officer; "the young man will see your ward no more. Give him his name and address; we will command him, and if he obey not, we have a way of making him obey." Mr. M. returned with the old lady to her lodgings, and announced to the young one the joyful news of her deliverance from the annoyance to which she had been subjected, when! with a gush of grief she cried, "O, you have been so cruel as to apply to the police! You will wound the young man's feelings. O, he is such a fine, such a noble young man! I would suffer anything rather than wound his heart." "I started homeward," said Mr. M., "immediately, saying within myself, we have been doing mischief; they will be married as sure as the world. No resisting French enthusiasm."

THE GOLD MINES.—We published, not long since, two letters, one from Richard Jones and one from John Harrison, giving favorable accounts of the gold regions on the Arkansas river. A brother of the editor of the Warsaw Democrat, writing from Washburn's Prairie, in the corner of the State, declares that Jones's letter is a hoax—that he has conversed with a man who was actually at the so-called gold regions, and has just returned, who, after a thorough search, aided by twenty-five companions, found nothing but a lot of shining scales that resembled gold. There are about eleven hundred persons in the neighborhood of the Ouchita Mountains and the Red Fork of the Arkansas, who, at the latest accounts, were intently searching for treasure. It is doubtful if we have, as yet, had any perfectly reliable accounts from the region as to its auriferous character. We ought to have them before long, however.

Twenty-five hundred persons have left Southwestern Missouri in quest of the reported treasures, and, as they cannot live without eating, gold or no gold, their neighbors, who remained at home, are now following them with droves of cattle on a speculation. We shall have something reliable from there before a great while, and in the meantime we counsel young adventurers to preserve an equable and placid temper. *St. Louis Era.*

"Huria" is a Slavic word, which may be heard from the shores of the Dalmatia to Behring's Straits, when men are called upon for any proof of courage or valor. The origin of the word is from the primitive idea, that every man who dares bravely for his country will go directly to heaven (burja)—to paradise). Thus Allah—God—among the Turks, is always heard resounding; each one encouraging himself to forget earth and despise death, by the hope of an immediate reward.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—We learn from Quebec that government have accepted the tender of Mr. Hugh Allan, to run a line of steamers between this country and England. This agreement binds him to run vessels of 1,750 tons, and 350 horse power, to make 14 fortnightly trips to Liverpool to Canada, and five monthly trips to Portland, in each year, at an annual bonus of \$24,000 sterling.

PRYOR'S RED APPLE TREE BLIGHT.—The Pryor's Red apple has long been considered one of the best of our Western market fruits. Within a few years past, however, a disease has attacked the trees which threatens its total extinction. It first made its appearance upon old trees, while young and vigorous trees, which received a thorough annual cultivation, were exempt, but more recently nearly all of the trees of this variety are more or less affected by it. The disease makes its appearance upon the leaves in the early part of summer in the form of small round, rusty spots, assuming a yellowish tinge around the edges. Where it makes its appearance, every tree of this variety in the orchard appears to be attacked alike and present the appearance, even for miles distant, of dying trees. In an orchard of fifty varieties of apples this is the only one attacked. We have, however, noticed it upon the leaves of the wild crab and upon the Hedge Thorn, where they were growing in the vicinity of the Pryor's Red. It is a *parasitic fungus*, and the leaves where it is attacked are considerably thickened, and, when fully advanced, is at least a sixteenth of an inch thick. Under a high magnifying glass these spots show the full development of perfect plants.

Whether this disease is the result of impaired vigor of the tree, or whether it has been communicated from some diseased stock in propagating the variety, we are at a loss to conjecture, and of course we are equally at a loss to propose a remedy. Young trees, on good land, well cultivated are the least affected; hence we conclude that any course calculated to sustain the tree in its greatest vigor should be practiced.

The trees of this variety in the nursery have manifested a feebleness for twenty years past. Knight and several other distinguished horticulturists of England maintained the doctrine that trees had a limited period of duration, and that fruit trees, the varieties of which were propagated by budding and grafting them from the parent stock and its descendants, at the end of the period allotted it by nature the old tree and all that had been propagated from it (which are only parts of the original tree) would dwindle and die. This theory was strongly advocated by the late Col. James Allen, an old and distinguished nurseryman of Nelson county, Ky., and who always cited the feebleness of Pryor's Red in proof of his belief. But as the seedling trees, the wild crab and the thorn, to which we have referred are equally diseased, we think it affords no argument in support of Knight's theory. The Lombardy poplar, which is a *dazzling* tree, grew forty years ago with the most perfect health and vigor, but has now become entirely diseased and enfeebled that a perfect specimen cannot be found in our country. These trees have all been propagated from the original importation, which were exclusively of the male class, he pistilate variety having never found its way into this country. Some have attributed the sudden disease of the poplar to the Knight theory, while others assume to believe that trees of the *dazzling* family, either sex of which, if propagated by cuttings and grown separately, will finally dwindle and die.

We throw out these hints with the view to elicit facts and opinions from others, and, if possible, to find a remedy for the apple tree blight.

FEMALE LAWYERS.—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith is out in favor of female practitioners at the bar. She says:

Emma C. Coe, I am told, has already entered into practice at Philadelphia, Pa.; Elizabeth Young is doing the same at Lowell, Mass.; and now I have a letter before me from a young lady at Mansfield, Mass., who has chosen a like career. This young girl—grave, self-poised, handsome, and intelligent—cannot fail to move in a sphere honorable alike to herself and useful to others.

The Countess of Montijo, who is the mother of the Empress of the French, intending shortly to go to Paris to see her daughter, sent all her jewels in the Ambassador's dispatch-bag, directed to the Empress, supposing that to be the safest way. By some means or other the Chief of the Carlists got information of the fact, posted some of his men on the road, seized the booty, and escaped without discovery. The loss to the Countess is estimated at £50,000.

MARRIED,

IN THIS CITY, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Parsons, JOHN A. VICTOR, Esq., formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., to MARY E. only daughter of Wm. J. CORNELL, Esq.

Constance Herbert, a Novel, by Geraldine E. Jewsbury, author of Marian Witherby, Zee, the Adopted Child, etc. Price 75c.

McMunn's ELIXIR OF OPIUM for sale at 87 Third street.

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McMunn's ELIXIR OF OPIUM for sale at

A. J. MORRISON

(SUCCESSION TO WINTER & MORRISON).

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.,
500 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.
Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of my own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in want of a number of them of beautiful finish are invited to inspect my stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON.

Copartnership.

F. B. GREEN and WM. E. RICHARDS have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of GREEN & RICHARDS, for the purpose of carrying on the TIN, SHEET IRON, and ROOFING business, at the old stand of Green & Richards, on Market street, between First and Second, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of the late firm to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

July 10, 1858.—*b4j3m**

M. STEPHENS'S Confectionary and Ice-Cream Saloon,
JEFFERSON STREET.

Between First and Second streets.
I am prepared for the season to supply any demands his line for Weddings, Parties, or Balls. His Ice-Cream Saloon is fitted up in a style equal to any Eastern establishment of the same kind, and the best of waiters to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with a call. His Cream will always be fresh from the dairy of Isaac P. Miller.

april 21 *dk4j3m**

A NEW DRINK.
Sarsaparilla Beer,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE FROM ITS MEDICINAL AND HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES.

THE above article may be found at all the saloons or obtained by the quantity at our wholesale house, Main street, between First and Second, south side.

June 1 *b4j3m** BAKER & MELVIN, Manufacturers.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE have fitted up a yard and office on the corner of Washington and Preston streets for the accommodation of the people up town, where they can find a yard of coal, a call, and Mr. W. Howard at the office, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, ready to attend to those who will give him a call. We intend to keep on hand good Pittsburgh Coal, the same kind used in Pittsburgh, which can be sold two cents less on the bushel than other Coal, and is equally as good.

ELI F. LEEZER & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

POMEROLY AND PITTSBURG COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash price..... Often on Third street, westside, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.

JOSEPH ROBB.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT in the Methodist or Eastern Burying Ground. For terms, inquire at this office.

July 12 *dk4j3m**

30 Pianos for Rent.

I have in my care 30 new Pianos, which I will rent or sell very low for cash, at my old rooms, No. 107 1/2 Fourth street, up stairs.

HOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Marketstreet, N. C. MORSE.

CYRUS H. BENT.

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN

RICH FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS

Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by

BENT & DUVALL.

WE call the particular attention of strangers visiting our city, and also our own citizens, to the assortment of goods now in store, embracing all varieties in Ladies' Dress Goods.

Rich Grenadine Robes; Rich Muslin do; Rich Beroge do; Rich Organdie do; Black and colored Silk Robes, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

From the celebrated manufactory of Madam Chegarey, Paris:

Cambrie Embroidered Skirts; Muslin do; Do do Collars; Do do Chemisettes, Point de Venise do; Do do Sleeves, do do do

Rich Collarette, Honiton &c.

MANTLES.

Real Gimpure and Brussels Lace; Rich Silk Mantles, new style;

Rich Mohr Antique, do;

Rich Silk Laces inserted, new style;

Rich Silk Embroidered, do do.

PARASOLS.

New style steel hand fans, in all colors, most antique and plain black; Sigurd Silk.

HOSIERY.

Thread and Silk Hosiery, in French and English, for summer wear.

With a variety of all other descriptions of goods usually found in a regular retail Dry Goods house.

We warrant our goods to be of the VERY BEST FABRICS.

Should they prove otherwise, the purchaser has the liberty to return them. All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices, and at ONE PRICE ONLY.

BENT & DUVALL,

537 Mainst., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

R. S. RINGGOLD.

CHEAP EASTERN PIANOS.

Wishing to lessen the number of Pianos to be sold at my old stand on the corner of Market and Jefferson, I have given to those who have been here, we still offer the remainder of our Eastern stock of Pianos at prices less than the original wholesale factory cost.

Every Instrument warranted. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine this stock, as we are convinced that it is equal to any in the market, and will give the best of satisfaction.

Remember this place—87 Third street, between Jefferson and Market, near the Post-office.

R. S. RINGGOLD.

Great Bargains!

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SAMUEL P. SECOR

Has on hand a large and handsome assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, which will sell very low for cash.

Being a practical Boot and Shoe Maker, and having a work manufactured under his own superintendence, can answer for its durability and superior style of workmanship.

Thanking the public for past favors, he solicits their further patronage, and nothing on his part will hinders him from giving a call.

He begs to advise, in particular, these ladies and gentlemen who consider a well-tilting Boot or Garter an indispensable article to the *tout ensemble* of all within the circle of the beau monde that 425 Market street is the only place in Louisville where they can depend upon being suited.

Samuel P. Secor's Boot of the best quality. Eastern Work at a moderate price.

Remember the number—425—south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

WACHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third street.

I now have a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches on hand, of most approved styles and makers, many of which are made and cast to special order.

English and Swiss Chronometers.

Magazines, to change to different styles;

Watches with locket in back for miniature;

Do to wind and set without use of key;

Ladies' Watches, a fine variety enameled and others;

Silver Hunting and open face, heavy case;

A variety of others, also, a variety of—

Gold and Diamond Chains,

Seals, Keys, and Charms.

Special attention given to Watch repairing.

apr 30 *dk4j3m** WM. KENDRICK.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, No. 463 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville.

Dealers in fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Military Goods, Cutlery, Surveyors' Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, Lamps, and Fancy Goods, have now on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of goods, and are occasionally making addition of every new and fashionable, and respectfully solicit an examination of their stock.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

Old Silver and Gold.

Gold bought at the highest price.

Agents for the sale of Fife's Patent Oblique Gold Pens and Rapp's Patent Scientific Nickel Gold Pens.

Sale Agents in this city for the sale of Wm. Dixen's superior Gold Pens.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS of every variety and quality at low prices.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st.

SILK MANTILLES which we have on hand a few very beautiful white and colored Silk Mantilles, which will sell at cost in order to close them out.

MILLER & TABB.

WE HAVE FOR OUR SALES TO-DAY A LARGE SUPPLY of our summer style of Moleskin and White Beaver Hats.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can purchase their Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods cheaper of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH than of any other house in the city.

MUSKET-NET of the very best quality, consisting of 16-20 best pink Bobbins;

12-14 do do;

10-12 do white do;

12-14 do do;

Also common Bars;

Just received and for sale low by

MILLER & TABB,

Corner Market and Fourth streets.

ROBES—Rich founced Organdy Robes;

Do da Grenadine's do; al. for sale low by

MILLER & TABB.

Leslie's Gazette of Fashions for July.

July 1 number of this Magazine received by

S. RINGGOLD, Special Agent for Publishers.

New Books! New Books!

WHICH is the Right or the Left. \$1.25.

The English Orphans, or a Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Halsted, author of Tempest and Sunshine, or Kentucky. 75c.

Second edition of Burton's Pictorial. Vol. 8. Price 83.

8. RINGGOLD, 86 Fourth st., near Market.

LATEST NEWS.

ROCTS.—HOUSES STONED.—A MAN AND WOMAN SHOT.—We are sorry to state that the lower part of the city was disgraced last night by several outrages. A number of shots were fired between 10 and 11 o'clock, and Mr. Stephen Alford was shot in the arm when near Chapel, on Main street, and Mrs. Lee, who was looking out of an upper window of the building on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, was also shot. The wounds are not dangerous. Two houses occupied by Irish people, one in the alley between Tenth and Eleventh and Market and Jefferson, and the other in the alley between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Market and Jefferson streets, were stoned. We do not hear that the inmates suffered any injury. There were no arrests made. Such outrages deserve and will receive the severest censure of every citizen. Where were the police? Reports having gained circulation that the Catholic Church on Thirteenth street had fire-arms in it, it was visited last evening by several gentlemen by request of Father Joyes, but nothing of the kind was found in it.

WE are indebted to the Southerner for late St. Louis papers.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Commonwealth vs. David Barr, same vs. John Kelly and bail reduced to \$600, same vs. George Anderson and John Adams; same vs. Thomas Doyle, Peter Lofters, James Quinn, Patrick Burke, and Thomas Farley, same vs. Casper Reppart, same vs. Young (reognition forfeited), all charged with felony. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Hilpp, felony, buying stolen silver spoons, knowing them to be stolen. Acquitted. Another indictment similar to this one is pending against him, which was continued, and accused committed.

Commonwealth vs. Martin Higgins, John Hoyle, and George Gerer. *Nolle prosequi* entered.

Commonwealth vs. James Whalan and John Hannihan, perjury. Convicted for four years each. The counsel for the accused made a motion for a new trial, which will be heard to-morrow.

The court reduced the bail of Ben. Johnson from \$5,000 to \$2,500.

The court then passed sentence on the following persons convicted during the term:

Matthew B. Geiger, 3 years; Frances Reed (f. w. c.), 1 year and 6 months; Frances Jones (f. w. c.), 1 year and 6 months; John Casey, 3 years; Patrick Roland, 3 years; Wm. Jeter, 5 years; Geo. Gouldsy, 1 year; Lewis F. Fitzler, 1 year; Jno. Harris, 1 year; John Ryan, 1 year; Geo. Brawner, 2 years and 6 months; Chas. McWilliamson, 2 years and 6 months; Sam'l Bryant, 3 years; Frank Marshall, 1 year and 6 months.

This completes the business of the term. The court will meet to-morrow or Saturday to hear motions, &c.

WE are requested to state that there will be an American meeting at the Shelby House, corner of Main and Shelby streets, this evening. Several distinguished speakers will be present.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Miller & Gould "The Varieties" is the most complete establishment of the kind in the city, and a favorite with all. Their stock of domestic and imported baskets and willow-ware is of superior quality and embraces all kinds, for traveling or home use. Our readers in want of anything in their line will not regret a call at 98 Fourth street.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Field and Landrum, of the Fanny Bullitt, for river favors.

CITY COURT.

THURSDAY, July 19. James Cotton, drunk and disorderly conduct. Own recognition for \$200 for 3 months.

James Thompson, for being a constable, was sent back.

James Thompson, drunkenness. Bail in \$100 for 1 month.

John P. Glanigh discharged from work-house.

John P.

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, July 18.

The Canada arrived at 11 o'clock. Lord Raglan was buried on the 3d July with great pomp.

It is rumored that Pelissier is to be superseded.

The allies are strengthening their advances against Malakoff and the works are progressing satisfactorily. A French battery of 30 guns has been nearly completed in front of the Caenning Bay to keep off the Russian's ships of war.

Vienna papers say that Gortschakoff has sent for 20,000 additional troops.

Gen. Liprandi's army has been reinforced by the arrival of another division.

The Sardinians and Turk under Omar Pacha had made an excursion into the interior of the Tchernaya, without resistance, and captured numerous works of art.

The museum at Kertsch is on its way to Paris.

A careful estimate shows that the war has already cost the beligerent nations a million of lives.

Russian accounts to the 19th June state that the allied fleet, consisting of 180 guns, fired showers against the batteries at the mouth of Narus without effect and then withdrew. The allies afterwards made a descent against Keota Island and destroyed the Government stores. Then attacked Port Pevee without effect.

The bulk of the allied squadron was off Cronstadt on July 5th.

England.—Mr. Roebuck had been refuse a committee of inquiry into the brutal conduct of the Policemen in Hyde Park, on the occasion of the Sunday trading riots.

Miller Gibson had asked an explanation of Lord John Russell's statement in the Vienna conference that England never contemplated the revolution of Poland and Hungary.

Mr. Cobden, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. D'Israeli all attacked Lord John Russell; after which the matter was dropped.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be appointed Post master General.

The Cunard steamship Persia was launched at Clyde on the 3d of July.

The Russian Secretary of Legation to Portugal was recently discovered on board an English steamer from Southampton to Lisbon. He had been on a secret expedition to France and England.

The French Legislature assembled on the 5th July and voted a loan of \$750,000,000 francs, an addition to the proposed law to increase taxation, which it was expected to yield 70,000,000 per annum.

The Emperor's speech had been well received.

It is reported that the Austrian Minister had asked for an explanation of the reference to his Government.

Spain.—We have advices from Spain via Marseilles, which state that a rising has occurred in Catalonia, nominally about the matter of wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guards refused to march, and the Captain-General had shut himself up in the citadel with few faithful troops, and sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of "Vive l'Espaço!"

Advices from Madrid telegraph to the 5th state that the insurgents still held Barcelona.

A Carlist leader had been defeated at Perfignan.

The London Times's Par's correspondent says the Spanish Minister of War had a long conference with the Emperor on the state of Spain. Napoléon expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella.

Prussia.—The King is recovering from his recent severe illness.

Russia.—The English papers are manufacturing statements in regard to the revolutionary movements in favor of the Grand Duke Constantine.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

The Maryland State Convention to nominate a lottery commissioner and the controller of the treasury, met here this morning. Nothing was done beyond the temporary organization. Wm. M. McKaig, of Allegheny county, President.

PITTSBURG, July 18.

The weather has been extremely warm for the past two days. The thermometer to-day was at 96 in the shade. There have been several cases of sun stroke.

The American county convention met to-day with a full attendance. No business of any importance was transacted. The nominations were postponed.

BOSTON, July 18.

The steamship America sailed to-day for Liverpool, via Halifax. She takes out \$800,000 in specie and 175 passengers.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.

At the evening session of the pro-slavery convention at Lexington, Mo., of the second day, great confusion arose on the subject of Pres. Shuman's address, which was finally allayed by the convention passing a vote of thanks and requesting a copy for publication. On the third day, after a stormy debate ensued, a platform was adopted to the following effect:

That the agitation of slavery by Congress or the several States will finally lead to the dissolution of the Union. That resolutions by non-slaveholding States not to admit any more slave territory is a declaration of hostility to the constitution. That the diffusion of slavery tends to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and maintains an equilibrium against a non-slaveholding majority. That the Nebraska-Kansas act and the Fugitive Slave law are cordially approved, and that monied combinations to colonize Kansas is an attempt to thwart the purpose of the constitution, and will naturally lead to resistance that while an intention to interfere with the rights of actual settlers is disclaimed, yet they will protect themselves and property from all encroachments. That the eighteen border counties of Missouri contain 50,000 slaves, which would become valueless if Kansas becomes the abode of abolition fanatics. That when the good sense of the North should put down fanatical agitations and leave Kansas to settle their own affairs in its own way.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, giving a history of the Kansas excitement. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Legislature of Missouri to legislate within the constitution against the products of Massachusetts and other States that have practically nullified the fugitive slave law. The convention then adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, July 18.

A letter from Turk's Island says that the Kinney expedition would sail on the 28th inst. for Central America, in a British vessel chartered for the purpose.

The Whig State committee have called a State Convention, to meet in Syracuse on the 24th of September. A strong fusion sentiment prevailed in the committee.

We have advices from Kansas to the 16th.

The message of Gov. Reader contends for the right of the people of the Territory to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by the other

States; says that the Legislature has power to legislate on the question of slavery to a limited extent; recommends the passage of a stringent liquor law on account of the evil effects of the traffic upon the Indians. The Governor thinks a light law only will be required to carry on the government, and contends for the right to tax preemptions. He urges the immediate establishment of the seat of government, and states that the population of the Territory is 3,352 females and 3,733 males. The Governor vetoed the bill fixing upon the Shawnee Mission as the seat of government, but the Legislature passed it over his head, and adjourned to meet at Shawnee Mission.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.

Flour is selling in small lots at \$6 to \$7. Wheat \$1. Sales of corn and corn meal at 75c, and hay at \$18.

Sales of 29 lbs sugar at 6½¢, and retail sales of coffee at 11¢c.

Nothing doing in barrel pork. Sales of 36 cans ribbed sides at 9½¢, 10½¢, packed, 15 cans shoulders at 8c, pigs extra, and 3½ lbs ham, 11 lbs fancy ham at 11½¢, a few cans canned at 11c, and 25 lbs lard at 11½¢.

Sales of 300 pieces bagging at 14½¢, 90 pieces at 14¢, and 51 pieces at 13c; also 256 cans common rope at 5½¢, 40 coils sold at 7½¢, and 20 coils at 8c. A few bales of twine sold at 12½¢.

Sales of 7 lbs tobacco—\$1 at 10, 3 at \$5 60¢ at 90, and 3 at \$6 25¢ at 60; also 6 lbs manufacturing leaf at private sale at \$10 50, and 16 boxes common Kentucky manufactured tobacco at 12½¢ 16c.

Sales of 75 lbs candles at 11c, 39 lbs cheese at 8½¢ at 8c, and 18 lbs common old Bourbon whisky at 75c.

NEW YORK, July 18, 10 P. M.

Money unchanged. Stocks—Harrison 23½¢, Cumberland 29¢, Reading 95¢, Galena and Chicago 109.

Cotton dull. Flour declined from \$8 50¢ to \$8 50¢; sales 1,400 bbls Southern at \$10 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm—sales of \$5,000 bbls. Pork uncted—sales 1,400 bbls at \$19 75. Beef firm—sales 250 bbls at \$16. Lard firm—sales of 700 bbls at 10½¢. Whisky firm—sales 400 bbls at 40½¢. Sales of gunny bags to arrive coastwise at 12c. Coffee buoyant—sales of 3,500 bags at 11½¢ for Rio. Mocasses firm—sales 300 bbls at 3c for Orleans. Tobacco buoyant—sales 100 bbls at 6½¢.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 18, 10 P. M.

At the market 3,000 beavers, 12,500 sheep, and 2,000 swine were offered at 5½¢ to 6c.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, July 18.

Hogs and cattle—Hogs remain at \$4 75¢ at \$5 100 bbls gross, with a moderate demand. Beef cattle are in good supply, and the lower grades are easier; we quote \$5 60¢ at \$5 100 bbls net as the range. Sheep range from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per head. Lamb \$1 to \$2.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 18, 10 P. M.

At the market 3,000 beavers, 12,500 sheep, and 2,000 swine were offered at 5½¢ to 6c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 18.

Woman in the Nineteenth Century, and kindred Papers relating to the Moral Conduct and Duties of Woman, by Mrs. George Fuller Ossietzky. Price 50¢.

The Women of the French Revolution. By J. Mcleist. Price \$1.

The Ministry of Common Life. By James F. Johnson, M. A. F. R. S. & G. S. S. 2 vols. Price \$2.

Our Countrymen, or brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans. By Benson J. Lossing, author of "The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Price \$1 50.

A School of Life. By Anna May Howitt. Price 75¢.

Price 75¢. By Anna Cora Mowatt, author of "Autobiography of an Actress," etc. Price 50¢.

The Missing Bride. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Price \$1.

An American among the Orientals, including an Audience with the Sultan, and a Visit to the interior of a Turkish Harem. By James E. P. Bonning. M. D. Price 75¢.

Received this morning by F. A. CRUMP.

44 Fourth street, near Market.

Carpenting! Carpenting! at Bent & Duvall's, Main Street, Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WE would respectfully call the attention of citizens as well as strangers visiting the city to our large and varied assortment of Carpets, Curtains, Materials, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Rich Saxony Carpets; Rich Royal Wilton Carpets; Rich Printed Linen; Rich Brussels Carpets best quality; English Brussels Tapestry Carpets, best quality; Printed do do do; Brussels, Hall, and Stair do; Extra and super 3-ply do, rich patterns; English American 2-ply, do, do do; Common all wool do; Cotton chain do; 5½, 3, 4, and 4½ Star Venetian Carpets; Cheviot, Tufted, and Brussels Rugs; Do; Do; Bonnettes, Satin de Laine, Worsted Damasks; Lace and Mollin Curtains, Drapery Muslins, &c. OIL-CLOTHS.

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